

# Chapter 1

## Class and Methods

Defining a function within a class is called a method. We can also create an object and call a method.

```
class Person:
    def speak(self):
        print("Hello!")

p = Person()
p.speak()  # Output: Hello!
```

The init method is a special method that is called when an object is instantiated.

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def speak(self):
        print("Hello, my name is", self.name)

p = Person("Alice")
p.speak()  # Output: Hello, my name is, Alice
```

Inheritance allows a class to inherit attributes and methods from another class.

Privacy of the class can be controlled by prefixing an attribute or method name with an underscore (\_). This indicates that the attribute or method is intended for internal use only.

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self._name = name  # Private attribute
    def _speak(self):  # Private method
        print("Hello, my name is", self._name)

p = Person("Alice")
p._speak()  # Output: Hello, my name is, Alice
```